MILES IS MILD

Does not Care to Criticize the Conduct of Officers.

HAS BEEN SO MUCH OF IT

That Public has Lost Sight of the Glories of the War.

TRUTH OF HIS INTERVIEW

With a Reporter of the Kansas City Star Admitted by Him-Ris Returned Troops Will Not Parade-His Request Refused. General Miles Furnishes a Type Written Statement for Publication in Which he Tells of the Part the Played in the Santiage and Porto Rican Campaigns-A Plain Recital of Facts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.-The United States transport Obdam, having on board Major General Nelson A. Miles and his staff, Major Greenleaf, Captain Whitney, the Second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, consisting of thirty officers and 800 men, and the hospital corps, from Porto Rico, arrived here today. Mrs. Miles, son and daughter were also on board the transport, which sailed from Ponce September 1. The surgeon in charge reported all well board and no sickness or deaths during the voyage.

The troops were I., the best of spirits, The bir transport was decorated profusely with palms and draped with

General Miles admitted to the Associated Pre's reporter who interviewed him while the Obdam was lying off Liberty Island, the substantial accuracy of the statements attributed to him by the Kansas City Star's correspondent at Ponce, Porto Rico.

"There are," said General Miles to the newspaper men about him, "a few minor inaccuracies in the published reports, such as usually occur in such interviews. I do not care to point out the inaccuracies referred to at this time; they are unimportant.

"It is true that I requested that my troops in Porto Rico on their return home should be allowed to camp somewhere near New York, preferably Brooklyn Heights, Fort Wadsworth or Governor's Island. And I also requested of the war department that the troops be allowed to march through New York city. I never intended to parade myself, as I shall go to Washington in a few days and would not be here at the time of the contemplated parade.

"I asked that the Wisconsin men aboard the Obdam be permitted to stay in this vicinity for a day or two to give them a chance to see the city. It would do no harm to let these western boys get a glimpse of New York. they merit it. Many of them, I think, have never seen the city and perhaps will never have another opportunity to

"To my first request, namely, that my troops be permitted to camp hereabouts, in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights, and that they be allowed to parade. I have received no reply. To my second request I received a reply at quarantine this morning ordering the Wisconsin boys home forthwith. The men will go from the transports di-

rectly to the cars. "I shall stay in the city a day or two to transact some business and will then proceed to Washington. General Wilson's division will reach New York in a day or two I think. They will come on the transports Mississippi, Munitoba, Alamo and Concho. The last will carry General Wilson and his headquarters."

No Desire to Criticles Officers. General Miles said that he did not desire to criticise the conduct of any officer engaged in the late war. He expressed the opinion that there has been too much criticism, complaint and condemnation published already and that the public had lost sight of the success and glories of the war. He did not care to enter into any general discussion of the events of the war beyond the written statement which he had prepared during his voyage on the Obdam and which he has given out for

publication. General Miles declared that the bealth the troops still in Porto Rico is good. He said that he considered the island a most charming country, but that he is greatly pleased to return to the United States.

General Miles gave to the represen tatives of the press a typewritten document treating of the prosecution of the war with Spain. The paper is writter in the form of an interview with the general. In it the general is represent ed as recalling to mind that in a public statement made at the beginning of the war referring to the talk of a rush for the fever stricken city of Havana, he

"No officer is fit to command troop who from any motive whatever would needlessly risk the life of a single soldier, either from disease or the bullet of the enemy. I have never sacrifice the lives of men under my commanand do not propose to subject them t any unnecessary risks in the present

Further along in the interview the ament given out to-day says:

'Owing to the fact that the seaso for campaigning in Cub: en exhausted in debates and delay ! General Miles was oppose our an ill-prepared, undiscipline unequipped army in a movemen est the capital of Cuba, defende the hundred thousand trained Span ish troops, and in this position he stood practically alone for several weeks. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago and a few other points were drawn on his military map as hot-beds of disease, destructive to any army, and places to be avoided, especially during the sickly season.

Miles' Plan of Campaign

When finally called upon to submit a plan of campaign he did so, and put it in writing. In substance he took the stand first, that every effort should be made to equip the Cubans, and thereby enable them to harass the Spanish forces. The cry of "On to Havana" should be encouraged, but when the transports, loaded with troops, were out of sight of land, they should sail as straight as steam power could take them to the gate of the Antilles, and the key of the whole position—Porto Rico, Then, having seized and occupled that island, a movement to Cuba was to follow, by means of a strong cavalry force, which was to be organized and equipped by August or September. He contemplated that 20,000 cavalry, thrown to the centre of Cuba, cutting the Spanish forces in two, and moving west to Havana by the time the rainy season was over, and it would be possible to manosuvre an arms, we could move against that city a well-organized, well-equipped and well-disciplined army, and complete the capture of the Spanish forces.

The enclosure of Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago changed the conditions and made it necessary to move a millitary force to that point, General Miles, while at Tampa, felt the importmade to equip the Cubans, and thereby

tions and made it necessary to move a military force to that point. General Miles, while at Tampa, felt the importance of the enterprise so greatly that he requested permission to accompany that expedition or immediately organise another to join it. This permission was not granted, so far as accompanying that expedition was concerned, but authority was granted to equip a second "forward movement and operate against the enemy in Cuba and Porto thority was granted to equip a second "forward movement and operate against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico." However, before this expedition was equipped calls were made for additional forces to go to Santiago, and they were immediately forwarded. On the third day of July General Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated; that he met with a stronger resistance than he had anticipated, and that he was seriously considering the advisability of falling back to a position five miles to the rear, and that he had been unable to be up during the heat for four days.

Told Shafter to Hold On.

Under such circumstances General

Under such circumstances General Miles telegraphed General Shafter that he would be with him in a week, with strong reinforcements, of course, taking the troops which had been ordered by the President to operate against the enemy in Cuba as well as Porto Rico. These reinforcements were pushed rapidly forward, and some of them arrived in advance of the commanding general, and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago. Under verbal instructions of the President, General Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was required, and that he should give such directions as in his opinion were best for the army and for the government.

These were the circumstances under which General Miles left Washington. Arriving at Santiago July 11, not as the troops which had been ordered by

These were the circumstances under which General Miles left Washington. Arriving at Santiaso July 11, not as as private individual nor as a visitor. Assy pretense that he went there disrobed of his authority or official capacity is too childsh to be considered by sensible men. From the moment he arrived at Santiago he was responsible for what might occur. He arrived there with the Yale, Columbia and Rita, loaded with artillery, besides those already disembarked. He designed to disembark the troops and artillery named on the west side of Santiago, as was understood before leaving Washington, and before he went ushore he made the necessary arrangements accordingly. He then proceeded to the front, and after consulting with General Shafter, a mote was sent to the Spanish commander by General Shafter, stating that the commanding general of the United States army had arrived in his camp with strong reinforcements, and would meet him between the lines at an hour agreeable to him. able to him

Interview with Toral.

The reply of the Spanish commander was that he would meet him at 12 o'clock next morning. The meeting was held, and after some conversation was held, and after some conversation between General Shafter and General Toral General Miles frankly informed the Spanish general that he had left Washington six days before, and that it was then the determination of the government that this portion of the Spanish army must be captured or destroyed. He also informed the Spanish scheral that his reinforcements had arrived with him, that some of these forces had already disembarked and that the remainder would be disembarked on the west side of the harbor, and that it was useless for him to contend against the inevitable. These transports could also be plainly seen by the Spanish from Morro Castle and other points. General Toral replied that so long as he had rations and ammunition he had to fight, in order to uphold the honor of the Spanish army. In rebetween General Shafter and General the honor of the Spanish army. In response to this he was informed that had already maintained the honor of the Spanish army, and that further effectively the spanish army, and that further effectively and would result the Spanish army, and that further effort would be useless, and would result in the wanton sacrifice of human life. He then said that he was waiting to hear from his government, and was informed by General Miles that he had already taken much time for that purpose, and would be given until daylight of the following morning, it being then 3 o'clock, to submit his final answer. He begged for longer time, and earnestly requested until 12 o'clock of the nextly requested until 15 o'clock of the nextly requested until 15 o'clock of the nextly requested and the officers separated. On returning from this conference a dispatch was received by General Miles from Washington, as follows:

ceived by General Miles from Washington, as follows:

"WASHINGTON D. C., July 15, 1898.

"Major General Miles:—You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms, the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Marter should be settled promptly.

R. A. ALGER, "Secretary of War."

"This," the statement says, "does not look as if Gen, Miles was there as a vision.

ook as if Gen, Miles was there as a vis look as if Gen, Miles was there as a vistior. He was charged with responsibility of ordering an asseniit upon the
entrenchments and fortifications of an
army which, if successful, would have
oned at least 5,000 lives, or of withholding the assenult if, in his judgment, such
issens? would fail.

"No greater discretion was ever given
or any general commanding an army,
ind, what is more, as will be observed,
was authorized to accept the surrenwhich in the interest of his subordiaics, he generously declined to do, and
sent away leaving all the hour to his

aics, he generously declined to do, and yent away leaving all the honor to his lext in rank, General Shafter. On the morning succeeding the first

interview, a letter was received from General Toral of which the following is a literal translation:

a literal translation: "SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14. "General-in-chief of the America

"SANTIAGO DE CUEA, July 14.

"General-in-chief of the American forces:
Thonored Sir:—His Excellency, the general-in-chief of the army in Cuba, telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 7 p. m. the following:

"Belteving the business of such importance as the captutation of that place to be known and decided upon by the government of his majesty, I give you notice that I have sent the conditions of your telegram asking an immediate answer and enabling you also to show this to the general of the American army to see if he would agree to await the answer of the government, which cannot be as soon as the time which he has decided, as communication by way of Bermuda is more slow than by Key West. In the meantime your honor and the general of the American army may agree upon capkulation on the basis of repatriation (returning to Spain).

"I have the honor to transmit this to you that in case you may consider the foregoing satisfactory that he may designate persons in representation of himself who with those in my name, may agree to clauses of the capituation upon the basis of returning to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the general-in-chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am, very respectfully your servant, JOSE TORAL."

upon the basis of returning to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the general-in-chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am, very respectfully your servant, JOSE TORAL."

At the meeting on the following day, General Toral stated that he was prepared to surrender with the approval of the capitals-general of Cuba, but It would require a little time to have his acts confirmed by the home government; that in the meantime he was prepared to appoint commissioners to arrange the clauses of the capitulation. Not only this, he offered to surrender the balance of his command, which had not been under fire during the compaign. The remarkable offer was on his motion and was in the nature of a surprise to the American general present. However, at the conference of the day previous Gen. Miles had reminded him that he had been tendered the most liberal terms ever offered to an enemy; that his fleet was destroyed and they were 3.000 miles from home. Toral's offer could be accounted for in one of two ways—either that the froops were warried at home and regarded this as the only means of doing so at the expense of the United States. Whether Blanco and the rest of the Spanish forces in Cuba would have surrendered on the same terms is not now and perhaps may never be known.

The Porto Rican Expedition.

The place of landing the Porto Rican expedition had been so thoroughly ad-

The place of landing the Porto Ricas The place of landing the Porto Rican expedition had been so thoroughly advertised in communications sent over the French cable and in the newspapers of our own country and telegraphed to Madrid and from there to San Juan, that not having received the necessary appliances with which to disembark, General Miles decided after leaving the Windward Passage to change his course and iand on the south side of Porto Rico where the Spaniards were the least prepared and the least expecting to receive him, and where he knew the disembarkation of the troops and supplies could be most easily effected. From the time of disembarkation, during the foliowing nineteen days of the campaign, he kept the Spaniards guessing what the next move would be. Then they withdrew stong the military road between Fonce and San Juan, they destroyed the bridges, obstructed the roads and fortified serong positions in the mountains passing and then were surprised that one column of his army was sweeping around the west end of the road, capturing the principal cities, and while another had passed over the mountains on a trail which the Spaniards had supposed impassable, and therefore had not fortified or guarded it, and the first they knew of the march of the American army was the appearance of a strong brigade within twenty miles of the northern coast at the terminus of the railroad connecting San Juan with Arcciabo. The island of Porto Rico was fairly won by the right of conquest and has become a part of the United States. The sentiment of the probection of the streat republic, One of the fichest sections of the country over which our flag now floats has been added and will be of lasting valve to our nation, politically, commercially, and from a military or strategic point of view. Possessions of that leband has also rendered any turber resistance of the Bpanish forces in Cuba hopeless, and Gen. Miles firmly believes that by fair and fust freatment the people of Cuba can be as easy controlled either as a friendity ally and neighbor or to become a expedition had been so thoroughly ad-vertised in communications sent over

essary for carrying out the wishes of the President, and now returns to the United States, bringing with him nearly 5,000 men who are no longer required, there being some 12,000 stiti remaining, amply sufficient for all purposes. He returns at once to Wash-ington, where he believes he can be most useful as he considers the most impor-tant need of the hour now to be the immediate reduction of war expenses and the return of as large a portion of those in the military service as possible to their former occupations, where they are most needed."

LI HUNG CHANG DISMISSED

From Power Owing to his Pronounced Partiality Towards Russia. PEKIN, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. It is presumed this was done in accordance the demand which it was rumored the British minister here, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, was instructed to make on account of the alleged general partiality account of the alleged general partially of the great Chinaman to Russia, culmineting in Great Britain being deprived of the contract for the Pekin
Hankow railroad by giving the RussoChinese bank financial control of the

Jail Delivery at Fairmont.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. FAIRMONT, Sept. 7.—About mid-night Charles Holball, George Snider Waverly Farra, Hines Kollby and Waverly Farra, Hines Kollby and James Nay made good their escape from the county jail. They secured a piece of chair leg and tore up the iron floor and deopped to the cell below, which was not being used, and was left open. They then jumped to a roof, which awoke the jakor, who fired several shots without effect. They were all indeted for housebreaking and horse stealing. None have been apprehended

Gen. Wheater's Son Drowned.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point Sept. 7.—Thomas H. Wheeler, son o General Joseph Wheeler, and Second Lieutenant Newton D. Kirkpatrick First cavalry, were drowned while bath-

General Joseph Wheeler, and Scoons Lieutenant Newton D. Kirkpatrick, First cavairy, were drowned while bathing here this afternoon.

Of the accident General Wheeler has nothing to say. His three daughters, two of whom have been acting as nurse in the general hospital and the other as a nurse in the detention hospital, are with him, grief-stricken.

Between Factions of Colorado Silver Republican Party

RESULTED IN A SHOOTING

In which One Man was Killed-One Paction Occupied the Hall in which the Convention was to be Held, and the Opposition Charged on Them with Rifles and Revelvers-Tragedy Coused by the Action of National Chairman Towns Deposing State Chairman Broad, of Colorado-Over 150 Shots Fired in the

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 7. The political war between the two factions of the Silver Republican party resulted this morning in the death of Charles Harris, of Denver.

It was the result of an attempt by the Broad faction to capture the opera-house, which was guarded by the Sprague faction. At 4 o'clock a run was made by fifteen or twenty of t Broad men from both front and rear of the building, and the Sprague men who held possession in repelling the attack fired a volley into their assailants.

Harris fell with a builet through the abdomen and died shortly afterwards.

The shooting occurred just outside the opera house door. Several arrests have been made. The man who fired the shot which struck is undoubtedly in custody but his name cannot now be ascertained.

The tragedy results from the action of National Chairman Towns in removing Richard Broad from the charmanship of the state committee on the ground of "disloyalty to the Silver Republican party and the cause it stands for," it being alleged that he had joined in a conspiracy with friends of Senator Welcott to defeat the proposed fusion with Demcrats and Populists. Charles S. Sprague, representing the

Teller and Towne delegates, obtained possession of the opera house in which the convention is to meet to-morrow and refused to surrender it at the demand of ex-Chairman Broad. Mr. Sprague is editor of the Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph

Harris died soon after he was shot. Another man was struck in the cheek by the same bullet that killed Harris. Sheriff Boynton and Chief Gathright took control of the opera house and made a thorough search.

Discovered an Arsenal.

The sheriff said they discovered whole arsenal in the building. The of-ficers seized six Winchester rifles and ten revolvers. The opera house is now in possession

of the police, deputy sheriffs and adherents of ex-Chairman Broad. No one is allowed to approach the doors.

James A. Howse, Walter Russell, J.

J. Lang and A. C. Smith, of the party in the hall, were arrested.

The sliding doors which form the en-trance to the auditorium, show the effect of the shooting. The right hand door as the room is entered is perforated with the bullets from a Winchester and a ball also lodged in the left door. Both were fired from the inside of the room and are about as high as a man's head from the floor.

At 1 o'clock this morning the Wolcott-

Broad faction applied to Judge Lunt for a writ of mandamus compelling Clairman Blood, who was appointed by National Chairman Towne to succeed Chairman Broad, to be removed and to turn the building over to ex-Chairman Broad. The writ was refused.

"At 4:10 this morning," said ex-Mayor Plumb, "we were inside the opera house. There were twenty-two of us, Suddenly a fusilade of shots was fired brough both the front and side doors Then in a second the doors were burst open and in rushed from seventy-fiv to 100 men.

There was constant firing in all parts of the hall, we replying as best we could. I saw one man fall, shot through the lungs. They carried him to the balcony and hid him down. He died in a few minutes afterward. Another man was injured.

"We were forced out of the building, Sheriff Boynton and Chief of Police Gathright were in the front ranks of the attacking party."

The police and sheriff's officers claim that the attack was made entirely by men from Denver. They say they only rushed in after the attack began. a peculiar fact, however, that they were all on hand.

Chairman Blood's Statement.

Chairman Blood has issued a statement in which he says that ex-Chair man Broad, I. N. Stevens and Dewitt C. Webber arranged with a gang of thugs to come from Denver and co-operate with Sheriff W. S. Boynton and the po lice of Colorado Springs in seizing the convention hall and turning it over to the anti-Teller faction so that they may organize and control the convention to

Mr. Blood says that the armed force which entered the opera house was headed by Sheriff W. S. Boynton an Frank Howbert, collector of internal revenue, and a policeman in uniform and that four or five of the men who were in possession of the hall were ar rested without any warrant or process of law whatever and thrown into jail.

Ex-Chairman Broad says he was jus tified in taking forcible possession of opera house under a lease made will him August 30, which Manager Nye viated by turning it over to Charles S

Sprague Sheriff Boynton allowed the men from Denver who participated in the riot leave the city unmolested. A majorits of the mob which attacked the theatre went to Denver by the first train. The police and other authorities claim to be ignorant of the identity of the murderers. After battering in the doors, seven-ty-five men rushed into the building, shooting revolvers. The ceiling is full of bullet holes. The attacking party shot into the air with a hope of frightening the guards into submission. The guards were scattered in groups about the auditorium where they could best command the entrances, and they returned the fire. Those who participated intimate that no less than 150 shots were fired in the opera house within a few minutes. The smoke was so dense in a moment that all shots were at random. The attacking party finally reached the center of the house and the guards fied to the street.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON SHUT OUT

Of G. A. R. Campure and Governor Pingree Hissed and Hosted.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Music hall was again packed to its fullest capacity to-night for the campfire of the G. A. R. presided over by Colonel W. B. Meiish, executive director of the citizens' committee of arrangements for the encampment. Last night Governor Atkinson, of West Virginis, was to have been one of the speakers at the "Campfire," but he did not arrive in time to get a ticket of admission, and although he presented latters and manifold other credentials as to his identity, he could not pass by the stubborn policeman at the door and left in disgust before any one could reach him for identification. While one governor was shut out with a carefully prepared speech in his pocket hast night, another governor was hissed and hooted out in a still more disgraceful manner to-night. As Governor Pingree, of Michigan, was compelled to leave at 10:30 for Detroit, he was given the first place on the prologue stated that owing to imperative business he must leave to-night because the state of Michigan was reparing to send a hospital train through to the south to gather up the sick solcommittee of arrangements for the en paring to send a hospital train through to the south to gather up the sick sol-diers of that state. The governor re-ferred to the mismanagement and de-titution of the soldiers. He cited sevtitution of the soldiers. He cited several cases of abuse and suffering due to the delay of "red tape" and became very vehement in denunciation of such formalities at the sacrifice of comfort, health and human life. After citing a particular case of bad management in the distribution of disinfectants, Governor Pingree said: "If Secretary Alger—" but Governor Pingree never finished that sentence. He could not proceed. And even with the most persistent efforts of Chairman Mellah, the governor was unable to utter another word. A voice in the audience cried, "Hurrah for Alger." The cry was taken up in a boisterous chorus. The governor attempted repeatedly to proceed, but the audience refused to listen to another word.

SECRET SESSIONS

Of the Cortes Causes a Great Sensatio

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The chamber has followed the senats in discussing the late war behind closed doors. This action has caused the greatest sensation. Immediately after the meeting Senator Salmeron, the Republican leader, moved that an investigation be made into the responsibility of Senor Sagas-ta's government in connection with the declaration of war, the negotiations for peace and the violation of the constitu-tion by the suspension of the guaran-

The premier, Senor Sagasta, quickly asked that the deliberations be conducted behind closed doors and the president pronounced favorably on the request Thereupon the Republicans and Conser-

renounced favorably on the request. Thereupon the Republicans and Conservatives vehemently protested and amid an indescribible confusion the door-keepers cleared the galleries of spectators, the deputies in the meantime shouting uproarlously.

The senate session also was a stormy one. Generals Weyler, Dominguez, Ascarraga, Palejo and Rivera attended. General Weyler reminded the senate of how Count d'Almenas had greeted the returning solders ignoring the officers. He declared that this was a reflection upon the officers' efficiency.

General Weyler strongly condemned the secret sessions of the cortes and concluded his speech as follows:

"I desire to speak to all Spain and not merely to the government."

Count d'Almenas, replying to General Weyler's stricture, said: "I addressed my greetings to those who have been martyrs for their country—to the Spanish solders because they deserved such greetings. I did not address the generals for they showed themselves incapable of leading soldlers to battle, or of showing them how to fall worthily on the field."

Marshal Primo de Rivera shouted: "That is not true." and General Weyler."

on the field."

Marehal Primo de Rivera shouted:
"That is not true," and General Weyler
and others joined in the protest.
Count d'Almenas, addressing General
Rivera, replied: "I am not afraid of ch cries or of epaulets or of the de

orations that will have to be torn the breasts of several officers eashes of some generals should be torn off and put around their necks." A great uproar ensued.

Misappropriation Charged. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7.-A petition

was filed in the county courts to-day against the national officers of the Siavonic society of the United States, alleging misappropriation of funds and asking that the books of the organisation be opened to the perlitorers and that the officers be required to make an accounting. The society is the offest organisation of Stavs in America and has 20 subordinate assemblies scattered throughout the United States, with the headquarters of the supreme association in Pittsburgh. A rule to show cause why the mandamus should not issue was granted by the court on the officers of the society. It is made returnable September 17. onic society of the United States, al

Bilners Win their Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7 .- The coal PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7.—The coal miners have practically won the strike for the district price in the third pool. The operators have decided to concede the price provided they are guaranteed a better differential when the next scale settlement is made, which will be in January. A conference will likely be held with the officials of the organization at once and arrangements made for tion at once and arrangements made for starting the mines.

Weather Forcess for To-day.
For West Virginia, Western Pennsylva
lik and Ohlo, fair; light to fresh south
centerly winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observe by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Four centh and Market streets, was as follows

A GREAT FAIR.

Greatest . In fact, in the Career of the Association

BUT THE WEATHER DISCOURAGING.

To day is "City Day" and the People of Wheeling can

MAKE THE 1898 FAIR A SUCCESS

By Coming out 20,000 Strong and Thus make up for the

DISAPPOINTMENT WEDNESDAY

Without two Very Large Crowds on Thursday and Friday the Fair Asso tion will have to Enter up a Considerable less on Their Enterprise-This, the People of Wheeling Should Prevent by Coming out to-day and To-morrow in Record Breaking Numbers - More Awards made Yesterday-Wednesday's rain Caused Postponement of the Races.

The Intelligencer joins cordially with the promoters of the State Fair in an appeal to the people of Wheeling to turn out to-day, "City Day," and on Friday in record-breaking numbers.

numbers.
Yesterday's rain out the "Parmers' Day" crowd to such an extent that, unless there are very large crowds on the two remaining days of the fair, the association will have to enter a heavy loss upon its books and that is something which every Wheelingite ought to do all he can to prevent.

Wheelingite ought to do all he can to prevent. Indirectly the fair means profit to bundreds of merchants; they and all others will no doubt do all they can to make Thursday's and Friday's attendance large enough to result in a balance on the right side of the fair association's books. Without this encouragement the association would red justified in the belief that their efforts for the good of Wheeling are not appreciated—the Intelligeneer declines to believe the attendance to-das and to-morrow will disappoint them. Wheeling people always arise to the need of the occasion, and they are not going to fall now.

casion, and they are not going to fail now.

Everybody turn out to-day and put the attendance figures above the 20,000 mark. It can be done. IT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

The eighteenth annual West Virginia state fair and exposition is surely being handicapped in a manner that is rather discouraging to the promoters of the great enterprise, "Farmers' Day" is usually the occasion of the second largest attendance of the entire week. The heavy rain yesterday morning made the track a sea of mud, so it was impossible to run the races, and it is not surprising that the attendance was disappointingly small. The out-ofof the weather, and the city people did not turn out strong for the same rea-

To-day the weather will no doubt be good, the weather bureau having swung a prediction to the breeze yesterday aftermion to the effect that Thursday and Friday will be cool, and the weather clear. This prediction is borne out by the falling barometer and can be relied upon by the people of Wheeling and the surrounding country.

To-day is "City Day," always the oo-

casion of the largest crowd of the week, and as the out-of-town people who were held back yesterday will come to the fair in force to-day, there ought to be a record breaking crowd on the grounds. If the city people come out and make a strong effort to avert a financial loss for the association, the attendance should go above the 20,000 mark.

Notwithstanding the races were postponed, the crowd in the latter part of the afternoon yesterday, was fair considering the weather. The principal feature, in the absence of racing, was the concert in the grand stand by the usual high class of music. About 1,000 people were attracted to the stand by the music.

To-day at 11:30 the annual cavaloada, in which every head of live stock on th grounds will take part, occurs on the track, and will interest everybody as H has always done in the past.

Immediately following the cavalcade the races will begin. The first event on the programme is the unfinished 2:15 pace brought over from Tuesday. Each of three of the four horses in this race has won a heat, so it is likely that the greatest speed contest ever witnessed on the state fair track will be concluded.

YESTERDAY AT THE FAIR.

Rain Washed Out Midway Attractions, But They Soon Recovered.

The heavy rains of Wednesday, morning knocked out the races yester-day completely, and in interfering with the special programme the attendance was cut away down. Considering everything, however, the crowds were very good, and all those who attended the good, and all those was attended the Fair yesterday had the best of Opportunities to look around and inspect the various exhibits without being crowded to death, or being covered with several inches of dust. As it was, the day passed off quietly, with only the splendid music of the Opera House band and the cry of the lecturers of different Mid-way attractions to disturb the els-The committees appointed to make

the awards of premiums worked hard all day in an effort to finish their labors, but in the case of the cattle department

but in the case of the cattle department the committees were not successful. The work of making these awdars is not easy, and yesterday large crowds watched the judges at their work with a sreat deal of interest.

Before noon, when it was found that the track was in such a condition as in not permit the races, Secretary Hook arranged for a special concert to be given in the grand stand by the Opera House band, and hundreds of people heard and applauded the splendid programme rendered.

The Midway, which had been almost

The Midway, which had been almost completely washed out by the storm,